

that her policy was as pacific as she had always declared it to be, or to remove the uneasiness of Europe by giving guarantees against future acts of aggression which she declared she did not contemplate. The Russian Plenipo-

The Earl of Derby—My lords, I freely admit that the noble earl ought not to disclose to us anything which might be prejudicial to our public interests. Nevertheless, he has been permitted to say certain things, of which he has just said some, your lordships appear to me to be of a very unsatisfactory nature. Undoubtedly, before discussions can take place in this house upon the subject of the proposed extension of the franchise, we should have before us the papers which have been promised, and which, I am glad to find, are not alone to contain the substance of the proposals, but also the Powers that were present at the conference, but also the arguments and grounds upon which those Powers based their respective conclusions. Undoubtedly, also, the noble earl will have to state what he considers as considerable light not only as to what is past, but on what is still more important—our prospects for the future. I think it would be a great advantage if the noble earl did that prospect, however slight, of obtaining a safe and honorable peace should be sacrificed by this country, yet I have heard from him, almost from the first, both for and against the idea of compromise; and I have seen no doubt that his opinion of the balance has been shown on the part of the allied Powers in regard to their demand upon the Government of France, and that they had a very serious question. (Hear, hear.) The propositions of the allies having been totally rejected, and no counter proposition made, the result of a complete failure of negotiations being offered by the enemy, must repeat that I learn with regret that fresh propositions and fresh negotiations are still in progress, because I fear that they can do nothing else, and that they are doing so at the expense of injuring the cause of the Western Powers. (Hear, hear.) I must say, that I think the propositions which have been made are not such as would be derived unless—if not worse than useless—the great

your vigor and enterprise were altogether checked and for the sake of which you adopted a ciliary course which has been the cause of the loss of many of our times and calamities of war? At this moment, my friends, Prussia is excluded altogether, and even stands in the way of the realization of our wishes. On the other hand, Austria, for whose support you have sacrificed so much, is now officially an ally of Russia, and she is not only in a position to prevent Prussia still efforts to intervene in hope that every means of negotiation is not yet exhausted, and the proposals by far too late, but she is also in a position to do this with the same result—the same system of perpetual procrastination and delay which she has pursued for the last two years, but, however, she is not the only obstacle of the second campaign, still it is a matter of the almost most non—less is, in fact, the essential ground work of the second campaign, and it is for this we should precisely know in what position we stand, not only towards Prussia—for that is already pretty clear, but also towards Austria.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN:—My lords, it is not possible for her Majesty's government to afford the noble earl opposite the information which he not unreasonably wishes to gain, with a due regard to the public interests. I must, however, that they will be enabled to furnish it soon, but I cannot say that they will do so, for I cannot refrain from saying on the part of the government that, although they have had a desire—a desire which indeed it was their bounden duty to entertain—to ascertain the views of the noble earl, they have not yet been induced, from any vain hope of securing that important advantage, to delay the immediate moving of those military and naval preparations which are essential to the safety of the British empire. I am, however, to be understood, that an expedition has been left untried in the endeavor to obtain that degree of co-operation from other Powers which we had a right to expect from them; but during the continuance of the war, and the progress of the success which lately took place at Vienna, certainly not a day has been lost in the advancement of those military preparations and efforts which might bring the war to a close, and which would have afforded the noble earl an opportunity of every fair chance of effecting so desirable a result as a great European peace, I equally feel that up to the last moment we ought to relax none of our efforts to force the issue of the war.

...the plan suggested to Russia, I

The Earl of CLARENDON.—Yes.
The Earl of MALMESBURY.—Then it is, as I understood; Russia had the choice of two alternatives, and refused them both. With respect to the papers which my noble

The Earl of Glenconner—I hope, after the description my noble friend has given of the despatch which he has attributed to me, that it was my despatch—(a laugh)—cannot have no knowledge of such a despatch, even having been in the room when it was written. I will be very, very much obliged to him, if he will be good enough to say, if he has ever communicated it to any one. To the best of my belief, the intention expressed by the conference upon the first day of their meeting, that their proceedings should be published, has been very strictly acted upon. I cannot at this moment undertake to say what papers will be laid upon the table besides the protocols, but any papers which may be so laid upon the table, and which will be produced, and I think my noble friend will learn a great deal more from these protocols than he imagines.

THE SPEAKER—Does the right hon. gentleman mean to say that the Government are not prepared to discuss the question of the Home Rule Bill?

MR. TREVAILL—I hope I am strictly within the limits of a parliamentary question in stating what has been the course taken by ministers on a former occasion, and asking whether they are prepared to take a different course on the present occasion; but if you, sir, think I am trespassing beyond that limit, I will conclude with a motion. I was informed that the Government were not prepared to discuss the Home Rule Bill. Mr. Dundas came down with a message from the crown expressing this in this way—

“It is with the utmost concern that His Majesty’s advisers have been informed that His Majesty’s Government intend the restoration of peace have been un happily frustrated, and that the Government are not prepared to discuss the Home Rule Bill.”

It has abruptly broken off by the premature refusal of the French government to treat except on a basis evidently inconsistent with the views of the Government of this country. It is a melancholy and a sad affair, together with this account of the attitude of his Majesty’s Government towards the House of Commons.

On referring to the papers I find that the States general have received the royal message, one of a voluminous description, and not inferior in importance or number to the papers we now expect. The House will receive it in two days before the arrival of the plenipotentiary.

[illegible]

History Jones. (Cheney.)

Attempt at More Negotiations—Efforts to Make Peace—Reported Military Convention between Austria and France, &c., &c.
[From the London News, May 3.]

ALL that can be inferred from such conflicting findings is that the purposes of the two great German Powers are still inscrutable—perhaps even to themselves. As to our own rulers, the tenor of the remarks in their organs in the press, for the last day or two, seems intended to prepare the public for a declaration that the pan of campaign in the Crimea must be entirely changed. For our part, so far from censuring such a resolution, we have long argued for its adoption. But the hesitation to do so, which we have so often and so fully pointed out, suddenly, seems to indicate that there is still without a plan— that they are drifting rudely at the mercy of the stream of events.

from a statesman not usually deficient in either logic or common sense. The public are ingeniously mystified as to whether there still are negotiations for peace, or whether they are at an end. It really becomes a question of importance to the country to know, whether we are or are not at the present time engaged in negotiations for a peace with Brazil?

France, of Russia, and of Austria." Why, then, did Lord John Russell leave Vienna in 1848, and why did he leave it at a moment when the epidemic fits of morbid egotism of which the noble lord has shown himself capable during his long career? It is not, as we have seen, because he was in a hurry. Russell, who had been despatched to Vienna as the statesman most fitted to embody the ardent energies of the British people, had either proposed or consented to the adoption of measures involving the most serious and suicidal concessions. The strictures we made at the time were founded on information which was at the time confirmed; and the only interest legitimately deductible from the noble lord's conduct is the abandonment of his post to, that the noble lord had become abashed at the attitude of public opinion, and desisted from the course he had taken. But, if this be the case, he has firmly discharged his duty. If, however, as we now learn from Lord Palmerston, the negotiations for peace are really not at an end, Lord John Russell was not justified in his conduct. He was not justified in the use of the force of personal motives, or on the dictate of party interest. When the noble lord makes his explanations, he must show that he has not been influenced by motives as we trust he has already explained to the satisfaction of his sovereign—why he alone, of all the plenipotentiaries at Vienna, thought fit to come away before his mission was accomplished.

proper course adopt. But that is not the position in which we stand at the present moment. We have failed to do this, and we have failed to do that, and we are prepared to say that there are no other means open by which, through the intervention of the friendly offices of the Government, we can obtain the fulfilment of the duty of Her Majesty's government seriously to consider, with a view to determine whether it is still possible to do so, the question of the withdrawal of the troops. And then, to render the mystification complete, the noble viscount added, "at the same time, I should be glad to hear that Her Majesty's government feel that they might not be realised; but while we are doing that, I cannot think Her Majesty's government would have perpetrated a grave error if they had declared to the House of Commons that they were not prepared to do so. We mean to let the question remain in the state in which it is. (Laughter from the opposition, followed by cheers from the Government.) We wish to leave the door to negotiation open."

But, if we are determined to carry on war in a lukewarm way—if we are to thick more of conciliating support than of winning battles—if we are to have Ministers who represent their own timidity and feebleness, instead of the manly and earnest spirit which animates the country—then, with or without Austria, with or without Prussia, with or without negotiations and protocols, there is nothing for us but to descend from our

...to grow, they desire peace. Russia cannot

There is a mystery about the conference at Vienna.

that resort, prove successful. For the influences of Austria are finally going a long way to decide the issue, and what the will will be will be clear for most eventually to determine the policy of Russia, if not of the Western Powers.

The Insurrection in Little Russia.

Private letters from St. Petersburg confirm the telegraphic announcement of the insurrection of the peasants against the Ukrainian governments of Niassa, Tcherkass, and Kharkoff. The names of twenty landed proprietors whom the maddened moujiks have destroyed, together with their wives and children, have reached St.

fers to the reports of the possibility of Spain and Portugal imitating Piedmont, and joining the allies against Russia. "We have heard," continues the same journal, "that such a desire has been indirectly expressed by Powers friendly and allied to Spain, and that, with the perspective of a more or less efficacious co-operation on the part of Spain, considerable financial offers and

and French would have to supply—although that might arise, as it has formerly risen, from bad administration of the Duke's affairs. But the Duke's illness, in view of everything at the most critical moment," but from the poverty of the home government.

On the 30th of April, say some donors were entertained as to whether the Queen would give her consent to the bill for the sale of the church property, but the Minister of Finance, who went to the Queen, returned with the assurance that the royal sanction will be given without any opposition. A report is current that the Papal Nuncio has protested against the proposed measure.

Later advices state that the Queen had signed the bill. Much commotion existed in the Provinces.

Financial Intelligence.
[From the London Times, May 4.]

The Bank of England to-day have reduced their rate of discount from 4½ per cent, at which it had stood since the 1st of January, to 4 per cent.

An advance in the funds having been caused yesterday by the anticipation of the measure, no further action was taken to-day. It is regarded with general satisfaction, since it will impart activity, which is greatly needed, while its influence on the actual value of money, which was already below the rate now adopted, will be trifling.

Markets.
LONDON MONEY MARKET, Friday Evening, May 4.—With the exception of a short spell of reaction, the English funds have been steady to-day at the improved prices of last evening. Consols, which then left off at 88½ to 89, are now at 89½ to 90, and the 2½ per cent. new loan, which, with no particular cause could be observed, the market re-assumed a tone of firmness, and there were finally a few more advances in the price of the new loan.
The closing accounts from the Paris Bourse this evening show that the recent rise is fully maintained, prices for the most part being higher than on the previous day. There has been a fresh advance of nearly a quarter per cent.
The financial advice continues generally favorable with regard to the appearance of the exchanges. In Paris the rate is maintained with great firmness, and at Lyons the market is also steady.

Yesterday, monies an early change, which is much needed to benefit vegetation. To-day's market was not so numerously attended, and extreme prices were with difficulty obtained.

Asbes are in fair request; sales of 200 barrels at 30s. for pots, and 34s. for pearls per cwt. Bark has changed hands to the extent of 100 hogheads, at 9s. to 9s. 6d. per cwt. for Philadelphia fir. Beeswax: retail par-

See 101 Stat. of Congress and Appendix, and 2d. 274d. for

COCHINEAL.—2½ bags have been offered during the

found buyers at steady rates. 140 cans, 20 barrels and 60 bags Jamaica realised full prices, 204s. 6d. for good to 58s. for fine; fine ordinary with low middling from 57s. 6d. to 59s. 400 bags native Ceylon partly sold at 47s. for ordinary; and 3,516 bags Rio were all bought in above the market value. A cargo of 4,800 bags St. Domingo coffee, fully insured, has been sold at 46s. for the market.

CORRUM.—Of 5,260 bales at auction, about one-third sold; fair to good Tinnivelly from 33½d. to 43½d. with Surat from 33½d. to 43½d. for middling to fair. Privately the sales for the week are 6,000 bales, at ½d. advance. At Liverpool the business has been very extensive, the

6d., a 39s. for fair amber sorts, and red from 13s. 6d. a 2s.; 759 chests oilbanum brought fair prices, from 41s. 6d. a 48s. Camphor—60 chests of fair quality brought from 80s. to 81s. Cutch—Of 2,320 bags pegue, about one-third sold at 26s. Myrabolanes—820 bags brought from 6s. 6d. a 9s. Quicksilver 1s. 10d. 1s. 11d. Opium 19s. 6d.

ADVANCE NOTICES have been fully made for floating cargoes from the Azov are offered sparingly at full quotations. On the spot, Black Sea seed brings 65s, and white 60s.

LINSEED Cakes continue in demand, at well supported prices. New York, in barrels, \$11 10s.; Boston, in bags, \$11 5s.

OLIVE OIL—1,600 puncheons Caka Clayed have been sold at 17s. 6d. a 36s. 9d., and 400 hhds. Caka Muscovado at 11s. 6d. ex ship.

OLIVE—Business for Fish is steady, with little alteration from last week's rates. Olive—Business to some extent has been done at rather lower prices; Gallipoli, 45s.; Malaga, 50s. a 53l. Lined seed readily early in 40s.; seed for the Autumn month; sellers on the spot have since come forward more freely, and the price has receded to 36s. 6d., with a more limited inquiry for future cargoes. The market for the oil is quiet, and the rates of refined at 55s. Cocoa Nut, 44s. a 45s. Palm, 40s. a 44s.

PEPPER—An improved demand, and about 2,500 puncheons have been sold, chiefly Demara, at 2s. 3d. a 2s. 4d. per proc. gallon.

RICE—Early in the week a very large business was done at lower prices, 3,000 Demara, 2,000 Bengat were reported about at 14s. a 14s. 3d., ex ship, and 3,000 baga

and 1,070 boxes yellow Havana were partly realized from 35¢. d. 28¢. Privately about 20,000 bags uncured Manila were changed hands at 29¢ 3/4. d. 26¢. Boxes Havana from 35¢. for yellow to 42¢ for Floriores; and the following casks—4,500 boxes Havana (No. 14) at 25¢. d. 26¢. 10,000 boxes Havana (No. 14) at 25¢. d. 26¢. 10,000 boxes Hamburg; 3,000 boxes yellow Havana (No. 11½) at 21¢. 9d. for London; and 8,000 bags Mauritius (equal to 16,000 boxes) at 25¢. d. 26¢. The price of Guacaro Manilla has been sold this afternoon at 30¢ 3/4.

TALLOW is dull at 62¢. 5d. for Y.C. on the spot, and 62¢. 3/4. d. 58¢. for S.O. on the spot.

TEA.—Little doing. Common Congo 83½ d. 9d. per lb. Spitting—dull at 222 1/2 No. 1, 222 1/2 No. on the spot. The market quiet at former prices. Straits 170's. Banca 110's. a 111½.

LARD firm at 50¢. a 51½. for Western in kegs. The market quiet. 1-300 barrels rosin sold at 9¢. 4d. American Spirits 37½.

and the comedy of the "Heir at Law" will follow. Blake, Brougham, Stewart, Vincent, Chippenpale, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Conover and Mrs. Stevens appear.

LAFARGE'S THEATRE.—A bill of great variety for tonight. The comic drama of "Delicate Groun," a diversion, in which Mad. Soto, M. Careno, Mlle. Dacy Barre and M. Smith appear. The comedy of "Monsieur Jacques" with M. Barnett in that character will

U.S. STATE.

Josephine M. Bunkley agt. Robert M. De Witt, James Davenport, William S. Tisdale, and Charles H. Beale.—IN EQUITY—MOTION FOR AN INJUNCTION.—This is a bill filed in the Supreme Court against the defendants in equity.

her to be the proprietor and authoress, Beale, one of the defendants, was duly authorized to contract, on her behalf, for the printing and publication of the work, and did, in pursuance thereof, contract with De Witt & Davenport, two of the other defendants, for such publication. As to the first ground—The book was not published by the defendants, as charged, upon this motion, and is now before the Court. It is entitled "My Book, or The Veil Unpiled; a Tale of Political Intrigue and Policy, by Josephine M. Bunkley, late Novice at St. Joseph's Maryland. Including a Narrative of her Residence at and Escape from that Institution." There is also on one of the fly-leaves the following:

have suffered the veil of oblivion and pardon to have fallen over the transaction. But, as her assertions have been denied, her motives misrepresented, and her good name threatened, she has no alternative, in justice to herself and friends, but to 'speak the whole truth and nothing but the truth,' in order to vindicate her action. Her 'statement' will be found in the following pages.

harsely in a court of equity from parties who deny their authorship, and at the same time are supposed to realize the value of the work, and are not supposed to have any right in the sale of the work from the use of the name. If the fact of consent was shown, it would indeed, turn the complainant out of court, but it would be upon the ground that the author had consented to the use of any merit in the defence. A complete answer, however, is, that the consent claimed is not sustained upon the facts. We will simply add, upon this branch of the case, that there is no evidence to sustain the authorship of the complainant to a large portion of the book, as the case stands, besides that derived from the evidence of the defendant, which is altogether contradictory evidence relied upon. The next question is, admitting the defendant to be the author, was not one of the defendants, authorized to contract for the publication of the book, and to bind the author, and certainly some conflict in the evidence on this point. As this branch of the defence assumes the complainant to be the author, it is not necessary to go into this question, but it is necessary to go into the question of the defendant's to establish the authority. We have then to inquire into the papers with some care upon this question, and with a view to a proper determination, and must say, that the evidence is not sufficient to sustain the claim. The defendants, De Witt & Davanport, the publishers,

interest and attraction in the public estimation, against her remonstrances, and as she claims, not only in "violating the laws of propriety," but in "publishing a printed and sought to be published, in (superseding) her character, and ours, and the principal, answer to her charge, is, that the work is not the production of her mind. Another ground is, that although not the authors, she consigned it to the press, and thus, in the eyes of the world, that her name should be used as the authors of it. A third, that being the authors and proprietors, she has no right to publish it without their consent, and publication, she authorized Beale, one of the defendants, to contract for the same with Mr. Witt & Co. and to publish it under the name of the authors, to pretend that he had usurped verbal authority. It is sought to be made out by written statements, that she had no authority to publish it, and that the denial of authority in any form by the complainant, supported by the deposition of her father and sister, was a sufficient answer to the charge.

appears in the report of the argument case of *Miss Josephine Bunkley vs. Dewitt & Davenport, et al*, "that Miss Upshur and myself are the sole authors of 'My Poek, Or the Veil Uplifted.'" "that Miss Bunkley's statements were clothed in new language, and entirely re-written by me, &c., &c." This is totally incorrect. I have no connection with this book in any way, or with the parties who are concerned in it. In my "official"

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